

# The Daily Bulletin.

VOL VI--NO. 877.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1862.

[\$6 PER ANNUM.

## THE BULLETIN. Atlantic, Tenn. & O. Railroad.

BY EDWARD H. BRITTON.

OFFICE, NO. 16 TRITON STREET,  
over China Hill, on the second floor.

TERMS FOR PAPER:  
THE DAILY BULLETIN will be furnished  
for \$100 dollars per annum, in ADVANCE.  
The paper will be delivered to the subscriber  
every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning,  
and supplied for \$4.00 per annum, payable in ADVANCE.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

We received nothing  
by Telegraph up to the hour  
of putting our first Edition to  
press.

The annexed table of distances of the  
Mississippi, Ohio, and Ohio City (which is  
opposite Cairo) and Memphis, will be found  
convenient for reference. It includes some  
places on that river to which recent events  
have directed more or less attention; and  
others, which a day or two may clothe with  
equal interest; and as some of them are  
not laid down on either Colton's or Mitch-  
ell's Atlases, it may be of sufficient interest  
to entitle it to a place in your valuable  
paper.

The distances given here from one prominent  
point or place to another—as Hick-  
man or Mill's Point is 20 miles from Colum-  
bus, and 38 miles from Ohio City. Intermediate  
places are given in the order in which they occur.

Respectfully, A. J. B.

From Ohio City, Mississippi co., Mo., to  
Island No. 1, Hickman co., Ky., 6 miles  
Islands Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4—Iron Banks  
to Columbus, Hickman county,  
Ky., 12 miles—18 miles  
No. 3, or Wolf's Island—Chalk  
Banks.

Island No. 6.  
to Hickman or Mill's Point, Ful-  
ton co., Ky., 20 miles—38

Islands Nos. 7, 8, 9.

to Island No. 10, Obion co.,  
Tenn., 28 miles—66

to New Madrid, Mo., 16 miles—82

Islands No. 11, 12.

to Point Pleasant, New Madrid  
county, Mo., 7 miles—89

to Riddle's Point, 3 miles—92

Island No. 13.

to Walker's Bend, 18 miles—110

to Little Prairie, New Madrid  
county, Mo., 7 miles—117

Islands Nos. 14 to 22.

to Needham's Island Cut Off,  
Dyer co., Tenn., 24 miles—141

Hale's Point, Blueford's, and  
Barefield's.

Islands Nos. 23 to 27.

to Ashport, Tipton co. county,  
Tenn., 8 miles—149

Islands Nos. 28 to 30—Plumb  
Point.

to Oescola, Mississippi county,  
Ark., 12 miles—161

Islands Nos. 31, 32—1st

Chic'saw Bluff, Island No. 33.

to Fulton, Mississippi county,  
Ark., 10 miles—171

Island 34—2d Chic'saw, Bluff.

Bluff, Islands Nos. 37, 38, 39.

to Grecoock, Crittenden county,  
Ark., 47 miles—228

Islands Nos. 40 to 45.

to Memphis, Shelby county,  
Tenn., 29 miles—245

[Milledgeville Recorder.]

## Save Your Ashes.

The Charlotte Chemical & M. Co.  
will pay 12¢ cents per bushel for  
clean

## ASHES.

All persons having any to sell, will please  
give notice at the Drug Store of E. Aye  
Hutchinson & Co.

CHARLOTTE C. & M. Co.

Feb. 28—11

## CHARLOTTE DRUG STORE.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.  
RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DO-  
MESTIC DRUGS, Medicines, Chemicals,  
Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,  
Wax, Putty, Dye Stuffs, Tinting  
Fluid, Alcohol, Pure Liquors, Cigar Tins,  
Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell  
them for cash. [May 4, 1862.]

## ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS.

I have on hand a lot of OIL, CLOTH  
COATS; also, Oil Cloth by the yard,  
which I will sell at reasonable price. Call  
at the store of Messrs. HILLER & KUKS,  
next door to ELIAS & CONRAD's Grocery  
Store. F. W. AHRENS.

Feb. 19, 1862—dime.

## Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscriber  
IN ANY WAY

WILL PLEASE

## COME FOR FORWARD

and pay up

## IMMEDIATELY!

as longer indulgence cannot be given.

J. S. PHILLIPS,

## Merchant Tailor.

HAVING located in Charlotte, respect-  
fully solicits a share of public patronage.

A complete assortment of Charlotte, Cas-  
tle, and Vestings always on hand, which will be  
made to order at the shortest notice, after the  
latest fashion.

Shop No. 10, South of the Mansion House.  
Open 10-12.

FOR RENT.

The Store, House and Ware-  
houses, recently occupied by  
Messrs. Drucker & Hellburn. Also the  
Residence over the Store.

Feb. 18th, WM. JOHNSTON.

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# THE BULLETIN

BY EDWARD H. BRITTON.

TERMS FOR PAPER:

DAILY BULLETIN, (per annum,) \$6.00.  
TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN, (per annum,) \$1.00.  
CATAWA JOURNAL, (per annum,) \$1.00.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING:

1 square 1 time	50
1 do 3 times	1.50
1 do 5 do	1.75
1 do 10 do	3.50
1 do 1 month	10.00
1 do 2 months	18.00
1 do 3 months	25.00

Advertisements published until Friday, will be charged 50 cents per square or 10 lines for each insertion, and 25 cents for each continuation, from the date of publication.

A liberal discount made on the above rates to persons advertising by contract.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In consequence of the very high price of paper and other material used in the publication of papers, we have determined not to supply the *Bulletin* to persons ordering less than the following rates:

Subscription for year to day	\$6.00
" 5 months to "	3.50
" 8 " "	2.50
" one year for Tri-weekly	4.00
" 2 months to "	2.00
" 8 " "	1.50

The *JOURNAL*, our weekly publication, will not be forwarded for a less term than one year.

Those who send us fifty cents by mail for six months subscription can withdraw their funds by calling at our office.

CHARLOTTE, March 1, 1862.

Our *Bulletin* is defeated in the struggle. From the Southern Confederacy.

BY REV. J. B. THOMAS,  
President of Emory College, Georgia.

Much has been said of late about our prospective condition if the Yankees succeed in overrunning the country. Some of the pictures which have been drawn are frightful to look at, and yet I do not believe that any one of them truly represents the facts of our future history if we are to be a conquered people.

The phrase "colonial vassalage," has no force or meaning to convey the slightest idea of what will be our real condition. Whether we make inferences from a just estimate of Yankee character, or from the appalling facts of Yankee history, since this war commenced; whether we credit their own declaration as to their proposed line of policy towards the South after our subjugation (of which they seem to have no doubt), or whether we reason from the premise of a monstrous national debt which the war is entailing upon them—a debt so frightfully enormous as to preclude all hope of payment, unless it be by the total confiscation of all our property, and the levying of a lifetime tax upon us and our children; in any event we shall reach the certain conclusion that our doom will be that of the most debasing bondage ever imposed upon any people. The present condition of Southern slaves will be a paradise in comparison with what these malignant fanatical marauders have in store for us, if they succeed in their wicked purposes. An opportunity will then be furnished them, for sating a long cherished feeling of bitter hatred. There are, doubtless, millions of the North who are deluded and enslaved to the sway of a devilish fanaticism, that they would deem it an act of service to God to subject us to tortures worse than those of the old inquisition.

The horrors of our fate would be aggravated by the semi-barbarous element which predominates in the Federal army. Their soldiery would, doubtless, be quartered upon us by the half-million to keep us in subjection, and perpetrate daily outrages upon us—soldiery very largely made up of raw, untrained, many of whom are the most savage, merciless and ferocious brutes that ever disgraced the form of man. It has been my ill fortune to know something of these remorseless monsters.

Many of our German emigrants—especially of those who are partially or well educated, are noble specimens of humanity, and make the best of citizens, but the illiterate, low Dutch, recently landed upon Northern soil, and constituting a large element in the Northern army, are, beyond conception, coarse, vulgar and brutal. They have no sense of decency. Their cruelty is beyond measure—there is no bounds to their lust, and their rapacity has no limit that is not prescribed by the strong arm of power. Only imagine our condition with countless hordes of such demons quartered upon us everywhere, through all time to come, as the minions of Yankee despotism, to coerce our obedience, to control our labor, and to exact as tribute all our earnings, beyond a meagre living for the dear ones whom God has given us. What is worse than all, and sure to occur if we should be subjugated, our wives and daughters would be exposed to the insults of these degraded myrmidons of Yankee power, and we could resent it only at the risk of being arrested upon false accusation and confined in Lincoln's Bastille for life!

Southern freemen, what think ye of this? There are, for a moment, think of it, without being almost frantic, must be as cold and torpid as a frog.

It, with the knowledge of Yankee character in general—if, with the facts of this war before us, and the avowed purpose and policy of Northern functionaries and newspaper editors, together with the obvious necessity of keeping in our midst a strong and rapacious military force in order that we may be perpetually awed into subjection and coerced to pay the expense of this inhuman war—if, with all this in full view, we withhold anything of tell or means which our government may need, surely the heritage of our fathers has been unworthily bestowed; and we deserve even a worse state of bondage than Yankee cruelty can inflict upon us.

Containing the opinions of thousands who have done nothing, as yet, to aid the Southern cause, and the cold-blooded mercenary draft of thousands more, who have lost sight of every interest but that of growing rich out of the spoils of this war, and that too, at the expense of the poor soldier and his family, who have laid their all upon the altar of our country, I am constrained to acknowledge that I had misconceived Southern character—greatly overrated Southern patriotism, in supposing that we had but few if any声疾苦者 among us. A more noisy noise, in this noisy

shame, built only to "shew," and most admirably serving that purpose.

It was for the nineteenth century, and in this new world, that these performances on the Potomac were reserved. The old world was too much exhausted, and for most countries had not the necessary science and money, even if they had the genius. An army nearly double that with which Louis Napoleon fought the battle of Solferino, held at bay for nobody can recollect how many weeks, by thirty-one wooden guns, is something which mankind never saw before and may never see again. Let us of the contemporary generation rejoice that it has been our pre-eminent fortune to witness it.

## CHARLOTTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1862.

**Our colored Carriers are not privileged to sell copies of the Bulletin. Those purchasing from them encourage dishonesty and do us serious injury.**

**Charlotte & S. C. Railroad.**  
It will be seen, on reference to an advertisement in to-day's paper, that a night train has been put on this road, which leaves Charlotte for Columbia at 10 P. M.

The morning train, as usual, leaves at 9 A. M. Both trains connect with the North Carolina trains.

### Our Population.

We note the fact that a large number of ladies and their children, from the sea-coast, are daily arriving in Charlotte, where they design making their summer residence.

We welcome them most cordially, and urge upon heads of families to remove their household into the interior, from points where the invader is expected to assault.

Bring up your families, and then return to take part in the defence of your homes, for the citizens of Mecklenburg—the cradle of liberty—will see to it that they suffer no injury. Thrice welcome are the matrons and children of our sea coast cities, towns and villages.

The venerable Edmund Ruffin has subscribed \$500 towards an iron-clad steamer for the defense of Richmond and James River.

The Committee on the District of Columbia of the two houses of the Yankee Congress, have agreed upon a bill for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

The ladies of New Orleans have presented a splendid sword with a gold hilt to General Sterling Price, in testimony of their grateful admiration of his heroic deeds.

A Northern dispatch, in giving an account of the fighting at Island No. 10, says:

It is evident that all the rebel batteries have bomb-proof casemates, as the men can be seen to disappear when the shells fall into the batteries.

**LETTERS OF SOUTHERN WOMEN FOUND AT FAIRFAX COURTHOUSE.** A correspondent of the New York Times says:

Many of the letters are from mothers and sisters. It is wonderful the energy with which these dear little rebels enter into the cause of the Confederate States. Not one appeal is there to son or brother to return home. It is right John, let me hear from you in the front ranks.

All the Generals of our Army of the Mississippi are now at Corinth, including Beauregard, Sidney Johnston, Bragg, Polk, Crittenden, Gladden, Ruggles, Carroll and Kirby Smith. Gen. Jackson of Georgia, is in command at Corinth.

**Capt. FAY CAUGHT.**—A rumor was current yesterday, which is vouch'd for to us as reliable, that the notorious Capt. Foy, bridge burner and traitor of Greene county, was captured in Lee county, Va. With a company recruited in East Tennessee for Lincoln's service, he was making his way to the Federal lines, but was encountered by a body of Confederate troops, when a fight ensued. Twenty of Foy's men were killed, and forty, including himself, were taken prisoners.—*Knockville Register*, etc.

**Batteries. Wooden Guns.**  
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Number of embrasures. 54  
Number of wooden guns. 31

The guns were pine logs, charred black with muskets delinated with chalk, and properly protruded from the embrasures.

No real gun had ever been mounted. This was the representation made by the negro, and the appearance made of the work proves this representation to be correct.

A negro, who had been kept at work for months by the Confederates, reports them as having said that these pine logs would answer just as well to "sheer the enemy."

Of the number of the Confederates, the highest estimate obtainable from the negro was sixty thousand men, and this was predicated upon the basis of one thousand men to a regiment, which is double the actual fact. The bulk of the Confederates were at Corinth, as appears by the route in which they lived. Our informant says that the most intelligent person he saw, thought that the number at Corinth was twenty thousand. The Confederates had at Corinth about twenty pieces of field artillery.

**TAXES ON TOBACCO.**—Remonstrances from Kentucky have been presented in the Federal Congress against the project for taxing leaf tobacco three cents a pound. The tax of Kentucky would be three millions, and that of Maryland a million and a half. It is said that some of the principal tobacco planters in Maryland hasten to put a crop this season, from apprehension of loss on account of this.

**Attention!**

**BEAT COMPANY NO. 4.**

Appear at your headquarters on SATURDAY EVENING, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock, for inspection and drill.

By order of J. N. HUNTER, Capt.

A Company Court Martial will be held, at 4 o'clock, the same evening.

APRIL 4, 1862.

### Doings of the Vandals in Nashville.

We copy the following from the Atlanta *Confederacy*:

"A letter lately received in this city from a citizen of Nashville, who left there after the surrender of the city, states that the Yankees have imposed very materially the property of those citizens in the service, absent from their homes on business, or compelled to leave from the nature of their occupation. The home of Col. George Maney (1st Tennessee regiment) was rifled, and his furniture ruined. They committed depredations on the property of Rev. John B. McFarlin and others, and visited the residence of Col. Granville P. Smith with the same diabolical purpose, but were met at the door by his heroic wife, armed with a pistol and bowie knife. With a courage and determination of the women of '76 she confronted them, saying: 'I have a husband, two sons, and a brother in the field, battling for the South. If I were a man, I would be there, too; but as I am, only a woman, I have been left behind to protect my home, and will do it.' If one of your vandals came, draw to place his feet within this porch, he goes at his peril; for I will certainly kill him.' The Yankees stood amazed for a time, and finally quietly withdrew, without attempting to enter the house.

April 4, 1862.

### PROVE THEIR PROFESSIONS BY COMING FORWARD

AND

### SQUARING UP AT ONCE

If spared to return when "pim vised" war has smoothed his wrinkled front, I hope to resume business.

J. P. WILKINSON.

April 4, 1862.

### Charlotte & S. C. Railroad Co.

APRIL 4, 1862.

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